

The Times-Dispatch

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1912.

VOTE TO-DAY.

In the interest of the people of the Third District, The Times-Dispatch urges every Democratic voter to go to the polls to-day and register his will as to whom he desires to represent the district in Congress. This is no time for apathy; this is no ordinary election. The Democratic party in all likelihood is about to be restored to the government and in the councils and course of the nation in trust for the people. Democratic administration Virginia would be expected to contribute that share of statesmanship which she gave so freely in past Democratic administrations. In the Democratic administration, the Virginia delegation in Congress would be expected to give the main part of Virginia's share of leadership. Virginia must have men in Congress who can measure up to that responsibility. Facing such a contingency, the people of this district owe it to the State to select the man who in their judgment is best fitted to respond to the call for leadership.

Every man should go to the polls to-day, remembering that this is the most important election in the State, containing many elements and interests.

The Times-Dispatch has refrained from taking the part of either candidate in the present race, and the only counsel it offers now is that every voter should vote, and vote after considering carefully the situation and its needs. The consideration with which we are concerned is that the Third District shall be represented as ably and efficiently as possible. The decision rests with the people of this district, and The Times-Dispatch, therefore, would impress upon each voter his responsibility at this time. This is the most important congressional election in the State, and this is the most important congressional election in the State. Let every voter in the Third District do his duty to-day.

THE BLENHEIM SATURNALIA.

At the recent Unionist meeting at Blenheim, very aptly termed by Mr. Devin the "Saturnalia at Blenheim," Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson, two of the most violent of the anti-home rule propagandists in all the United Kingdom, were among the speakers. In their desperation both were passion into rattle.

Referring to the government's Dublin Parliament program, Mr. Bonar Law declared that he said with a full sense of the responsibility attaching to his position, that if the attempt be made to establish the Parliament as at present planned, he could imagine no length of resistance to which the Ulster people would go in which he would not be ready to support them; and in which he believed they would not be supported by the overwhelming majority of the British people. Judging him out of his own mouth, and considering that Mr. Bonar Law, as charged by Winston Churchill, has gone so far as to suggest lynching the ministers of the crown, it is difficult to conceive that he has the slightest conception of the responsibility of his position or of any other sort of responsibility.

Sir Edward Carson in foreboding and encouraging resistance in Ulster, said: "We will shortly challenge the government to interfere with us if they dare, and we will, with equal firmness, await the result. We will do this regardless of all consequences, of all personal loss, or all inconvenience. They may tell us, if they like, that this is treason, it is not for men who have such stake as we have at stake to trouble about the cost. We are prepared to take the consequences. Here it may be remarked parenthetically, that time was in England, and not so far back, when the consequences of utterances like those of Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson would have been highgate.

As it is Winston Churchill whose intemperate language has recently brought him under just criticism, does not miss the mark in, certainly, denouncing the two speeches as treasonable and in deprecating them as propagating doctrines "from which every street bully with a brickbat and every crazy fanatic flailing with a pistol may derive inspiration." The London spectator, which is rabidly anti-home rule, is "convinced that Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson meant exactly what they said." Exactly, and more's the pity, since what they said was incendiary to the last degree, being direct incitement to civil war, and suggesting a last desperate recourse pregnant with possibilities of bloodshed and stimulating religious passion and hatreds, and rendering the sequence of the oratorical "saturnalia at Blenheim" a saturnalia of bloodshed.

The contrast between John Redmond's calm, statesmanlike, conciliatory and indifferent electorate. There

advocacy of the home rule cause and the virulent, inflammatory attacks upon it by Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson, tell eloquently and convincingly the story of where the greatest loyalty and safety lie as bearing on insuring the peace and strengthening the unity of the empire. The "saturnalia at Blenheim" throws out the Irish leader in conspicuous relief as a greater "British patriot" than either of the two Unionist champions.

THE LIMIT OF THE LAW.

For what should have been the best eighteen years of his life, Friel Allen has been sentenced to the penitentiary for the part he played in the court tragedy at Hillsboro. He will do prison stripes a beardless youth, and the probability is that he will do them in broken middle age. The grim hand of the law has taken his youth from him and his young manhood; the glory of his strength is to be spent behind prison walls. The case of Friel Allen has a solemn and impressive moral for that element of youth which ever hovers near the line that divides law observance from law violation; it has a lesson for the unthinking, impulsive lads who take no second thought.

The case was wisely compromised. The average jury would have considered his youth a mitigating circumstance. Accordingly, he would have been found guilty of first degree murder, but at the most, of second degree murder, which was the degree compromised upon. There is reason to believe that he might have been found guilty only of manslaughter. The State has come out of the case well when the situation is considered. Friel Allen would probably have been regarded as the bad boy rather than as an active principal and conspirator. The fact that he had not reached the stage of manhood would have reduced his responsibility in the jury's eyes, and that penalty would not have come to him which would unquestionably have been visited upon one of ripe judgment and less plastic character. His sentence may be commuted in time, but whether it is or not the law will have taken from him what freedom cannot restore—the joy of early manhood with its unblighted hopes. Five years at the least he must serve, and those five years are worth more than any after ten in his life.

The third just punishment has been reached in the trial of the Allen clan. Two more of the accused are yet to go before the bar of justice—four more, if ever the two fugitives are apprehended. The result in the Friel Allen case is of cumulative value in demonstrating that the majesty of the law is still supreme in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The lawbreaker may have his hour of dominance, but the law will ultimately prevail. Steadily the machinery of justice in Virginia turns out its product in the Allen court-murder trials and... the remainder of the country learns a lesson, declares the Providence, R. I., Journal. The course of Virginia justice in the Allen cases establishes the position of the Old Dominion as one of the great law-abiding and law-preserving states of the Union.

TRIAL BY GOVERNOR.

Trial by governor has been substituted for trial by jury in South Carolina. In the eighteen months of his term, Governor Cole Bleas has pardoned, paroled or commuted the sentences of 316 convicts and undone the work and upset the verdicts of 4,000 jurors. His pardoning record has left immeasurable aid and comfort to law-breakers and criminals and promoted lawlessness. Why has Bleas pardoned so many? There's a reason, his opponents say. The wholesale pardoning disease of South Carolina is a reversion to traits of the Middle Ages.

REVERSE THE RECALL.

To put good men into office rather than to take bad men out of it should be the aim of those who seek efficient government. The trouble about the people is that they are waiting at the end of the road with the hook for the incompetent man in government instead of watching for him at the beginning of the road and examining him before he ever gets on the road at all. We are stopping mischief after it has been done, when we could have avoided it entirely.

The recall would restore government to vigor and vitality is scrutiny and examination of office seekers before they get into office instead of afterward. The recall is not the sovereign remedy. There is always an implication on the part of the people to look beyond the methods at hand for means of bringing about political reform. It is in this disposition that demands new laws and new methods of government when existing laws and methods are adequate. Misgovernment is not due to insufficient laws or inefficient methods, but to the indifference of the people to their establishment and enforcement. Popular indifference is the natural result of individual indifference. It is in the power of every citizen to secure good government under present laws and methods. The citizen cannot blame the laws or the methods as they are for his own neglect of civic duty.

The recall, except that provided in periodic elections, is not possible in Virginia, but the recall is not our main need. The reverse of it is what we should have. Instead of calling incompetent men out of office, our main concern should be to call competent men into office. If we do that, we do not require the recall, for then we should have competent and efficient government from the start. The recall cannot assure good government to a community handicapped by a neglectful and indifferent electorate. There

is not so much need of new laws or new laws, or of revolution of governmental methods, as there is of a more conscientious, more dutiful and more discriminating citizenship. Those who wish good government can have it if they determine to have it and square aspiration with achievement. If the people could be as much aroused when putting a man into office as they are when putting him out, the recall would soon become obsolete. Under the present system, the people punish an unsatisfactory public servant because they feel that he has not carried out his contract with them, but the better way would be to state to the bidder at the start the specifications required to them at the start, instead of constantly trying men out at the job. If the people will call the best man or men into office, he the office municipal, State or Federal, they will not have to call their public servants back to private life. Get the best man at the start. Inefficient and incompetent government exists because inefficient and incompetent men are elected to govern. To secure good government by good men, the best place to begin is at the beginning.

THE RANKING CONFEDERATE.

The last of the splendid company of the score of lieutenant-generals of the Confederacy and the ranking officer of the living remnant of its superb armies came down from the peaceful fields of Hart County, Ky., last week to Louisville to see his son off for further service as an officer of the United States Army in the Philippines. There is a great deal of the picturesque about General Simon Bolivar Buckner, soldier of two wars, Governor of Kentucky, and sometime candidate for the vice-presidency of the nation, and whenever he comes out of the country to crook elbows with the new generation in old Kentucky there is much ado over him.

This venerable Kentuckian is just passing his ninetieth milestone. A graduate of West Point in the class of 1844, he fought with such bravery in the Mexican War that he was brevetted first lieutenant for gallantry at Churubusco, and captain for similar cause at Molino del Rey. He served eleven years in the United States Army, resigning in 1855. Entering the Confederate Army, he rose rapidly through successive promotions to a lieutenant-general in 1864. He is known as "the hero of Chickamauga." His Confederate career was one of much distinction. Since the war he served as the chief executive of Kentucky for four years. In 1896 he was the vice-presidential nominee on the old Democratic ticket, whose presidential nominee was John M. Palmer, or, simply, a former general in the Union army in the War Between the States.

It has been some time since General Buckner retired to peace and contentment on the old farm in Hart County where he first saw the light of day. He takes a great interest in the work of his farm hands, and it is said that he has a surprisingly fine mint bed on the margin of a crystal rivulet. He is in good health, though somewhat feeble. His eye is as keen as ever and he is very much alive to what is going on in the world. Almost every night he sits up until it reads books, magazines and newspapers. He is a strong woodrow Wilson supporter, and says he will vote for him if he has to go to the polls on a stretcher, feeling sure that the Virginian will be the next President of the old general said: "He is a great and good man, the man of the hour. Not a demagogue, but a patriot and demagogue can't beat him." The ranking survivor of the Confederacy, he is not inclined to talk about war times for he says, "Thank God, they are all over and peace has come to stay, I hope. We are all Americans now and our battles are in common."

Safely he awaits the last revelation, happy in the knowledge that he has lived as a Kentuckian should live, and that he will die Kentucky's grand old man.

H. R. Pollard, Jr., chairman of the outgoing Finance Committee of the City Council, will soon leave county duties aside, but it is hoped that he will still keep up his interest in affairs municipal. Evidently he will, for he just could not keep from writing to the Sun of Baltimore from Atlantic City and telling the benighted Baltimoreans about the superiority of Richmond's sewer tax and referring them to City Accountant Greshaw for further particulars. It's dollars to doughnuts that Mr. Pollard has already told the new city officials of Atlantic City about the best way to finance it.

According to the Alexandria Gazette, "Mrs. Champ Clark has announced her antipathy to capital punishment." Is that her method of announcing that she is at last reconciled to William Jennings Bryan?

A Denver minister says that it is a sin to break an egg. He must have tried to speak against Cole Bleas in South Carolina.

How about that dollar you were going to give to the Wilson campaign fund?

Why is it that none of these new-fangled girl "graduates in music" know how to play "Turkey in the Straw"?

A Chase City correspondent wants to know who "Mr. McGaddoo" is. Ask RUDMOOSE.

A Chicago woman has been arrested for stealing her cook's jewelry. In this day of the high cost of living and high wages it's hard to tell who's who in the home.

On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton

Circus comes well by gum. Guess this town is gold some. Bright and early well be that. See 'em unload every cart. Then well travel to the ground. Take a little look around. Watch them feed the hippopot. What an appetite he's got. See the reek on that stage. Long as any old duffast. Elephants are comin' new. Watch 'em on you smart you fat. Might step on you smart you fat. Gosh all dahooks look at that—See that elephant cat hat. Bale, each time, he puts away. Hear that durn old lion roar. Behn' locked up makes him sore. Tigers and the wildcats too. And the jumpin' kangaroo. Tasy don't quite enjoy this show. Like us fellers do you know.

Now for some red remonance. A time for that parade. There's too go if that brass band. Ain't them jockey riders grand? And the women, my law bold. I should think they'd catch cold. Here's the camels, they can go. Week without a drink you know. Sunday when they don't mind. For as anyone can find. Here's the hyenas, see 'em grin. Guess the whiskers on my chin. Makes 'em giggle. Gosh look there! See that durn old polar bear. Here's the old steam calliope. Guess us fellers would enjoy 'em. Back to the circus ground's. Where we're going to make the rounds. Here's the side show. Well, by Goe. Guess there'll be no show for me. Some durn slickers gone and took My gold watch and pocketbook.

What Drives Clerks Crazy. "I want to buy a shirt for my husband. I don't know what size the neckband is, but he wears a six-and-one-eighth hat." "My wife wants me to get her some ribbon to trim a dress. What shade do you think she would like?" "My wife has just got back from the East and doesn't like the overcoat I bought her six months ago. Will you take it back?" "Huh, they ain't wearin' them hats in New York now. You don't see 'em in any of Bid Fisher's catalogues." "What kind of a little would my husband like for his birthday?" "Are those \$1.25 cuff links solid gold? If not, I don't want them."

Things to Think About.

There are 17,500 varieties of all stoves that won't smell in the advertisement.

A man with a large family who is working on a salary does not have to seek an investment. They come to him.

A new patent mousetrap is invented in this country over three million.

English is a universal language now excepting in England and the United States.

There are 6,792,221 excuses to give the wife for getting home late and not one good one.

If the owner wasted by stenographers in chewing gum could be harnessed it would drive all the railroad trains in this country and nineteen in Canada.

From the Hickoryville Clarion. A strong movement is being made to have the creek taken out of Swazey creek. As the stream now runs a raft of logs has to travel about twenty miles to get a distance of four miles down stream. With the creek straightened out this would save about fifteen miles. The only thing that would conflict with the success of this movement would be a question of what to do with the extra water. For the present it could be sent away in ponds and ditches.

Henry Twining sent to California for some pumpkin seeds last spring and it was a little late in coming, so the largest pumpkin he could raise this year weighed only eighty-one pounds. It is a shame Henry couldn't have obtained the seed earlier so the pumpkin could have had its full growth.

There are many new devices on Anne Fisk's new automobile that when the engine gets to running the devices it runs off enough power left to run the car.

Out of running a lighthouse, the most thankless job we know of is being producer on a Russian newspaper.

The Ten Greatest ex-Presidents. T. R. The Contributing Editor. Teddy. The Colonel. The Hero of San Juan Hill. Benito. The Sage of Sagamore. The Rough Rider. The Immortal Roosevelt. The Terror of the Jungle.

Voice of the People

The Fourth District Primary.

To the editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—I am in your article on the "Four Districts Have Primaries" in your paper of today you state that this primary in the Fourth District will be held on September 25. As the date of the primary in the Fourth District was fixed by the district committee on Saturday, September 22, I call your attention to the error so that you may correct it. Your statement may be mislead by your statement. R. TURNBULL, Lawrenceville.

Abe Martin

Serving notice of his intention to enter suit, T. J. Hinkle, through his attorneys, White & White, yesterday filed with Clerk Walter E. Duval, of the Hustings Court, Part 2, a memorandum in which the Southern Railway is named as defendant in a suit for \$200,000 trespass on the case. No declaration was filed.

Dart Buys Property. Among the property transfers recorded during the week with Clerk Duval, in Hustings Court, Part 2, were two sales to Joseph A. Dart.

Mr. Dart on Monday purchased from N. L. Hefelmeier, forty feet of property fronting on the south line of Hull Street, between Tenth and Eleventh, for which he paid about \$5,000.

Yesterday he acquired from Gilbert K. Pollock and William T. Dabney, forty-eight feet on the north line of Hull Street between Fifteenth Street and Cowardin Avenue. The price paid was \$7,000.

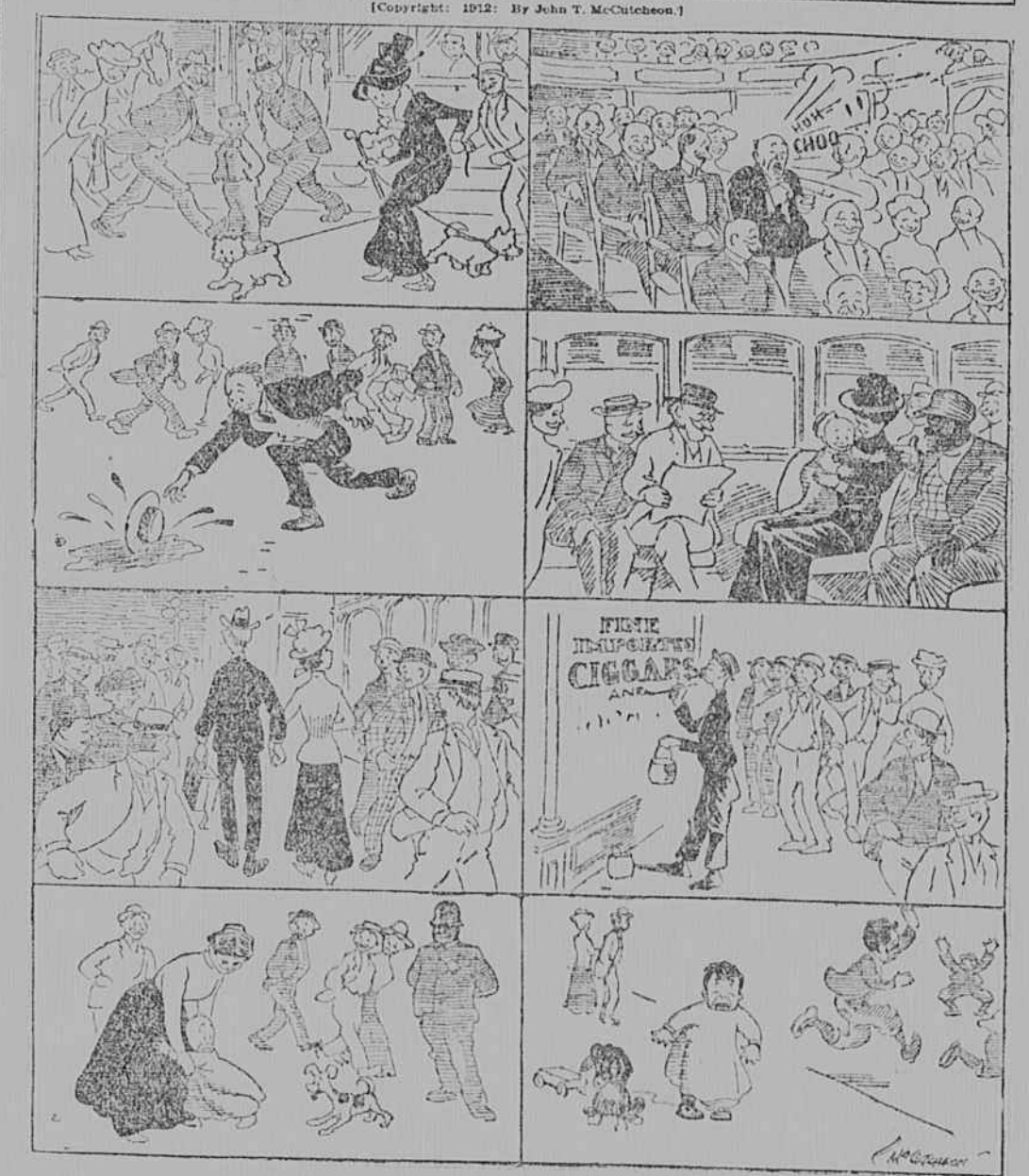
With Southside Lodges. Important business will be transacted at to-night's meeting of Manchester Lodge, No. 842, B. P. O. E., at the Elks Room, Eleventh and Bainbridge Streets.

Henderson Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F., will meet to-night at their quarters

LITTLE TRAGEDIES THAT BRIGHTEN UP OUR DAILY LIFE.

By John T. McCutcheon.

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News of South Richmond

South Richmond Bureau, The Times-Dispatch, 1025 Hull Street, Phone Madison 175.

Final steps toward acquiring a portion of the grounds of the old Drury mansion property upon which to build a schoolhouse for the children of Oak Grove and vicinity, were taken yesterday by County Treasurer D. M. Walker, of Chesterfield. The property, secured by the county is approximately thirteen acres, fronting on the Petersburg Turnpike, about a mile from the city. The grounds rise gently to a wooded knoll upon which a modern schoolhouse will be built. The windows on the north will overlook the river.

Mr. Walker yesterday called upon L. W. Chestnut, former member of the school board of Manchester District, who conducted the preliminary negotiations. Mr. Chestnut had secured bids for the improvement of the property and the erection of the building. If the bidders are willing to begin at once, it was stated yesterday.

Cheese Case Decision Upheld. Sustaining the decision of the lower court, Judge Robert G. Southall, of the Chesterfield Circuit Court, yesterday imposed a fine of \$100 upon Samuel Straus, who was convicted before Magistrate L. W. Chestnut, in the Oak Grove Court of peddling without a license.

Straus, who was employed to deliver goods for a Richmond wholesale grocery, was charged with taking a cake of cheese which had been refused by a customer and selling it to another. The case against him was worked up by Officer George Jarrell, of Swansboro, who had been informed that this practice had been going on for a considerable time. Jarrell, at the same time, was instrumental in securing the conviction of several oil companies on the charge of peddling. Fines amounting to nearly \$30,000 were imposed by Magistrate Chestnut. The oil cases were dismissed by Judge Walter Watson in the Chesterfield Circuit Court. The case had been pending since the winter of 1910.

Hearing of Suit Postponed. The suit of Mann against Elcheiberg was heard yesterday afternoon in the Chesterfield Circuit Court. The case involved money alleged to have been due on a stock subscription. The case was given to the jury late yesterday, but no verdict was rendered. Because of the congressional election to-day the suit was postponed until to-morrow morning.

Suit Entered for \$200. Serving notice of his intention to enter suit, T. J. Hinkle, through his attorneys, White & White, yesterday filed with Clerk Walter E. Duval, of the Hustings Court, Part 2, a memorandum in which the Southern Railway is named as defendant in a suit for \$200,000 trespass on the case. No declaration was filed.

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In Toney's Hall, Eleventh and Hull Streets.

To Have Revival. A series of revival meetings will begin next week at St. Harmon Baptist Church, in Chesterfield County, near Richwood. This St. Harmon church is famous in this section and large congregations are expected. Many southerners will make the trip each way, returning at night.

Weather permitting, the southerners who are not too excited over the election returns will have another opportunity to listen to the performance of Kessie's Municipal Band, which will give the regular weekly concert at the usual place. The ground around the bandstand has been harrowed and is in a very good condition. The loose dirt was scattered by the rain of last night, and the park will be more comfortable than on any night during the season.

Brought Here for Burial. The body of Thomas Albright, a structural iron worker, who was killed Thursday morning in a Jacksonsville, Fla., by falling from a building upon which he was working, was brought to his home in South Richmond, yesterday for burial. The funeral will be held this afternoon from the home.

Mr. Albright is survived by his wife, father and several brothers. He had been working in Jacksonville three months. Just a few minutes before receiving a telegram announcing her husband's death, Mrs. Albright had finished reading a letter from him. She was instructed by the sad news.

Funeral of Mrs. L. Lipford. The funeral of Mrs. Joseph E. Lipford, who died suddenly Sunday morning at her husband's residence on Spring Hill, was conducted yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock from the Sacred Heart Church, Fourteenth and Perry Streets. The Rev. Father Drake officiated. The interment was in Mount Calvary Cemetery. Several of Mrs. Lipford's relatives arrived yesterday morning from her former home in Michigan.

Personal Mention. Mrs. S. L. Jewett and son, Welford, left yesterday for a visit to relatives in Washington, D. C., and Stafford County. They expect to be gone about ten days.

Miss Ruth Brunning, who has been visiting relatives in Petersburg, has returned home.

Mrs. F. S. Anderson is visiting her sister, Mrs. Markham, at Mosleys Junction.

MANY FARMERS ATTEND ROCKY MOUNT PICNIC. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Rocky Mount, Va., August 11.—About 400 farmers, with their families, attended the picnic here to-day and listened to addresses by prominent people. T. O. Sandy, of Burkeville, spoke on grasses and alfalfa; W. D. Saunders, on growing grass and dairying; Mr. Long, of Washington, on demonstration work; Mr. Gish, of Chesapeake, on the use of clover; and Mr. Heford, on the work in their counties. County Demonstrator J. T. Bowman was in charge of the meeting, which was very successful.

Police Board Proposed. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Alexandria, Va., August 11.—The Board of Supervisors of Alexandria County has decided to appoint a board of police commissioners, composed of three citizens of the county, who will govern the workings of the policing of the county. This board will be appointed at a meeting August 26, and it will make its report to the supervisors of the county at a meeting which will be held September 10 next.

It is understood that the commissioners will recommend that the county have a police force, many times the size of the present force, in favor of it, owing to the rapid growth of the county.

UNDER BOTH U. S. GOV'T & STATE SUPERVISION

The People's Bank

This institution is above everything else a bank for all people. Its officers are never too busy to give personal attention to your requirements, and you are therefore assured exactly the class of service at this bank that you need. Our forty-two years of business experience forms an assurance of satisfactory service.